

JAC NEGOTIATES

As was passed at the Open Student Society meeting the following proposal on the C.C. was presented to the Community Council of JAC.

1. The administration of the C.C. under any circumstances remain under Macdonald College Students' administration.

2. John Abbott members be allowed to enter the building free of charge and be considered outsiders.

3. John Abbott receives NO representation in the management of the building.

4. The Snack Bar, Bar Disco, and possibly the Games Room prices be increased and other areas developed where possible to obtain revenue and a higher differential rate be applied to JAC students.

5. The C.C. be given 100% of all the profits and a rental charge be established for the book store.

6. The \$2.00 Bar Disco membership fee be retained for Macdonald College students and John Abbott students be treated as guests subject to the regulations put forward by the Bar Disco Committee.

Needless to say the only proposal that JAC took to with complete agreement was the first part of two. They wish to negotiate (again) and have set up a negotiating committee to bring forward a set of proposals to Mac. At the meeting of the Community Council, it was pointed out that JAC students might feel more inclined to be careful of the building and its content. If they owned part of the building. A JAC student pointed out that the students didn't even take care of the lounges they had sole use of so why would a share in the building make any difference. Then a JAC staff member pointed out that the estimates for the budget were very conservative. So there are some JAC people who have a head on their shoulders.

What happens now? JAC has forwarded proposals to Mac which until the C.C. meeting will be kept in the top security file. If you don't feel that we should negotiate then see your C.C. committee members and state your case before Monday evening.



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MACDONALD COLLEGE QUEBEC

MARCH 10, 1972

YOUR COUNCIL FOR '72-'73

THE EXECUTIVE



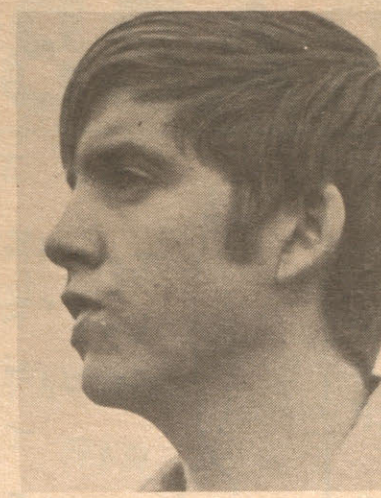
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George Weaver



Peter Terauds:
Internal V.P.



Andy Terauds:
External V.P.



Kevin O'Neil:
Treasurer.

New Dean Appointed

Dr. A. Clark Blackwood, Professor of Microbiology in the Faculty of Agriculture at Macdonald College, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Vice-Principal, Macdonald College, for a period of five years effective April, 1972.

Dr. Blackwood looks forward to directing a definite emphasis toward the new orientation adopted by faculty and the university in February 1971, and introduced as a new three-year curriculum last September.

The new Dean stressed that the present momentum will be maintained for the traditional

programs which have been the source of the faculty's reputation for keeping place with expanding agricultural technology in teaching, research and extension. Of the traditional program, he feels the Food Science group offers the greatest opportunities for expansion and development.

Dr. Blackwood believes that since the new curriculum is not on traditional lines, faculty and students will undoubtedly have to devote more time to individual counselling and course selection. He added that maintaining the faculty's reputation for research strengthens the quality of teaching and provides modern laboratory equipment and techniques.

At a time when agencies funding research are directing their support to joint and interdisciplinary projects rather than to individuals, and for applied as opposed to basic research, Dr. Blackwood feels the Faculty is adapted to this new thrust because it has traditionally worked in the applied fields.

Born and raised in Calgary, Dr. Blackwood graduated from the University of Alberta in Agriculture in 1942. He proceeded to obtain his M.Sc. in 1944 and worked for the National Research Council until the end of the war. Dr. Blackwood received his Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1949 and worked for National Research Council at Saskatoon until 1957.

He came to Macdonald in

THE OTHERS THAT FILL COUNCIL

Reserved For:

Food

Science

Rep.



Allan Stewart:
Agr. Rep.

Reserved For:

Post-

Grad

Rep.

Reserved For:

Senator.

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1957 to chair the agricultural bacteriology — now known as microbiology — department. Dr. Blackwood has served on a long list of committees: Faculty representative to Senate, member of the faculty council of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and the Mc-

Gill Long-Range Planning Committee. Dr. Blackwood is a founding member of the Canadian Society of Microbiologists and a member of the Royal Society of Canada.

(from the Macdonald Journal, March 1972)

COUNCIL CORNER

While the three members at large roamed at large, Council tackled a long agenda which they slowly dispensed with.

Due to the fact that the Bar manager had a pressing previous engagement, the Bar reorganization proposal was moved to number one on the agenda. George's proposals were tabled. You've got to go through the proper channels of Bar Disco committee and C.C., even if you are president of Council. The main proposal is that Bar become a separate identity and decisions be made by a triumvirate. For now the plan is tabled.

Next George proposed changes in the agenda. One

week Council would deal with the routine matters, and the next week would deal with pressing matters then odd bits such as constitution changes, activities, etc. The idea died as Council members felt that "routine things must be dealt with routinely and pressing things, pressingly". Next year's Council was given full rights of Council and invited to join the party.

Minutes later — after C.C. and Athletics Board — they moved into confidential session so we'll never know what happened. Rumour has it that they selected C.C. members for next year.

There is a new editor for

this rag for '72-73 Congratulation (!?) to Braden Goodfellow. It's a good thing he was acclaimed as Council couldn't decide how to run the elections. It's being investigated by a group of three.

After a few more of the daily problems were solved Council tried to figure out whose picture would go with which title. It was never resolved.

Don't forget to attend the Open Student Society meeting on March 17 to hear Council members give their year end report. See if you think they deserve to spend \$80 to get their picture on the wall.

Editorial

And so it ends. Another year has come and has almost but not quite (fortunately) gone. There is time left for the final rat race to the end, and perhaps a brief time for reflection on what's gone by.

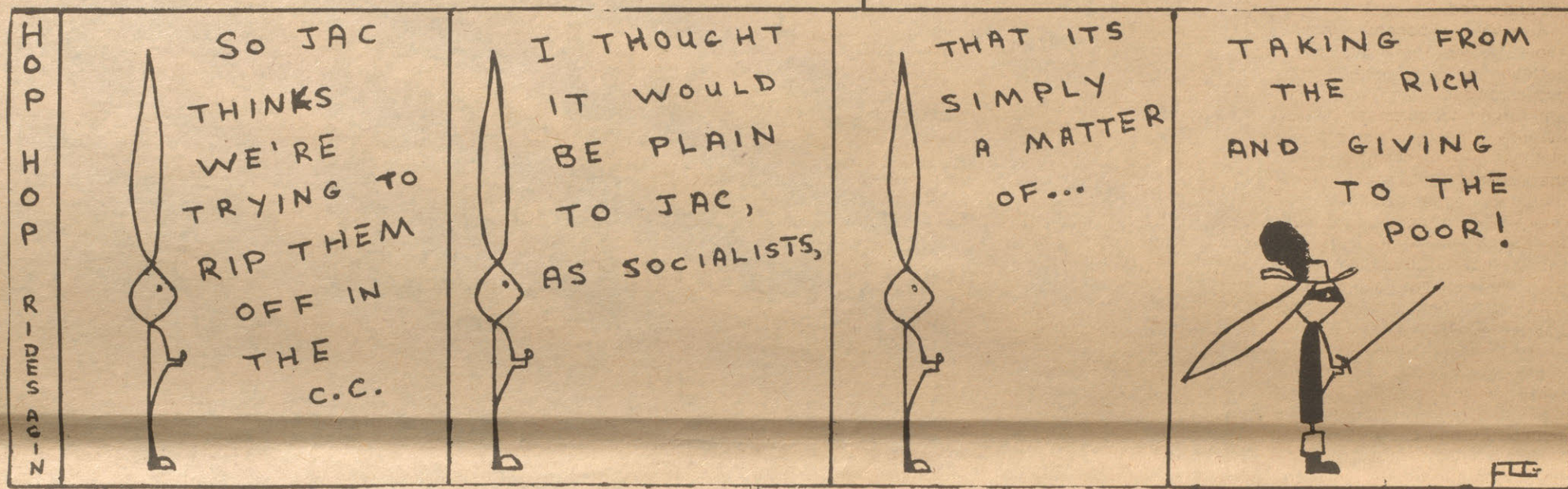
A new breed arrived on campus who tried to begin the philosophy of community living. Their motto was everyone does what they want to do. Mac tried to add on "as long as you are not disturbing the rights of others to do what they want to do." We'll never know if this will work out until many moons have passed.

This is only one of the many experiences that has been offered the student body this year. There are opportunities to learn the art of putting out a publication, to learn the intricacies of finances, to learn the principles of management and organization. It's not a work world but one of joy and laughter, one of friendships, one of fun and happiness. The hours spent working and enjoying college life are the memories of the best year's of your life.

Hopefully this issue will help you to stop and think and get involved in the plans that will dictate the future of your Clan. Get involved and start living.

B.B.

RABBIT LITTER



Nearly 3,000 jobs in Europe...

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT FOR STUDENTS



Nearly 3,000 jobs are open to post-secondary Canadian students under the International Student Summer Employment Exchange Programme. Offered through the Department of Manpower and Immigration, these "working summers" are in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany,

The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Low-cost travel arrangements may also be available.

Students must agree to work for periods ranging from six weeks to three months, beginning mid-May or early June.

Although a working know-

ledge of the language of the host country would be helpful, a basic ability to communicate will often be sufficient. If in doubt, inquire further.

APPLY NOW! As final selection will be made by the host country, earlier applications will receive preferential consideration. Inquire at your nearest Canada Manpower Centre, or at your University Canada Manpower Centre.



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Centre**

Manpower and Immigration
Bryce Mackasey, Minister

**Centre de
Main-d'œuvre
du Canada**

Main-d'œuvre et Immigration
Bryce Mackasey, Ministre

IN ECUADOR

Kleber's is the world of Guayaquil's slums, a squalid swampland fogged by deadly mosquitos, swarming with the impoverished. It is the world of hunger and privation, and the painful ailments that result. Father, a laborer, earns approximately \$28 a month, not enough for basic nourishment, no matter how hard mother tries. There are school expenses to worry about - \$1.60 a month for brother Manuel (8) to attend first grade. The term is now over, and the new term begins in May. Sister Sara isn't a year old yet.

Hunger is what this family knows best. Meager meals are based on rice, a vegetable, a bit of the cheapest fish, occasionally some fruit. There is never enough. Milk and meat are very special holiday treats. Breakfast is always black coffee and bread.

Monthly expenses include about \$2.40 for rent, transportation about 10¢; they cook over firewood - and when they are forced to purchase a desperately needed article of clothes, they must cut down on the already too scant diet in order to meet installments of about \$2.40 a month. They have to buy water from the tank trucks that go through, selling it. Their hut has neither running water nor sanitary facilities of any kind.

This rented "dwelling" is a single room, its floor the earth, walls made of cane zinc roof. It is small, dark, humid. Furniture consists of a table, a couple of sagging old armchairs, 2 wooden beds, a wooden box in which the shabby garments are kept, a firewood stove, a kitchen cabinet and some battered utensils. There are no comforts here, there aren't even essentials.

Thanks to your sympathetic interest, essentials are coming to the struggling family, and Kleber has begun to receive the better food, clothes, and other aids to health, growth, and development of learning abilities toward the time he can start school. Kleber is a good natured, affectionate little boy, eager to begin his studies. He is, as you can see, unused to such events as having a picture taken, and he didn't seem to know how - quite - to take it. Kleber is an active boy and confided that he particularly enjoys playing soccer. Your "adoption" of the needy child under PLAN provides a monthly cash grant, clothing, supplies, medical and dental clinic, and the guidance of your social workers, among other programs and facilities. Because PLAN means sharing, your generosity benefits the entire family who all reach out to you with warmest gratitude for your gift of help and hope.



Our Foster Child

COMING SOON

- March 13 'Get Your Prom Tickets Today
- March 15 "El Condor" 7:30 p.m. C250
- March 17 Open Student Society Meeting
- March 18 Macdonald Clan Party.
- March 20 Athletics Awards Night
- March 21 Spring Prom The Ritz Carleton.

Don't forget the "Under Attack" with Dr. Goldbloom, Monday March 27 in the C.C. Ballroom

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Housman

"Shoulder the sky my lad, and
drink your ale".

(Last Poems)

Shakespeare

"For a quart of ale is a dish for
a king".

(The Winter's Tale)

Borrow

"Good ale, the true and
proper drink..."

(Lavengro)

Browning

"There they are, my fifty men
and women".

(One Word More)



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THE YEAR THAT

CLAN



The leaders(?) met to discuss what to do for the year - then did (??) it.

FALL ROYAL

ASSOCIATION DAY



Remember registration day - look

MEMORIAL DAY
(WITH DR. HOPPER)



Variety night was a laugh and an experience.

PARTI
OFFIC

ST. VALE
DAY

STUDENTS
SOCIETY MEETINGS

BUGGING JAC
AND
VICE VERSA

STE. HILAIRE CONFERENCE

DR. GOLDBLOOM



We tried to show off the college - again to no avail. Not even JAC came.

PARTIES AT
57 STE. MARIE

WINTER CARNIVAL



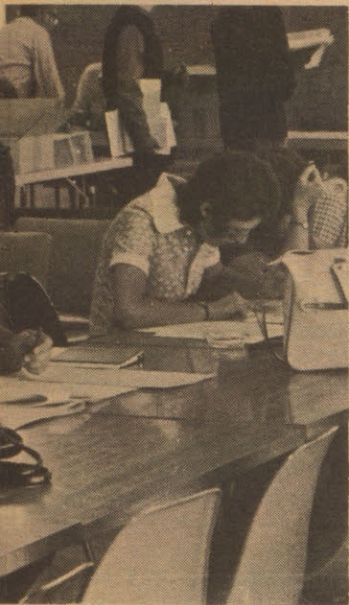
Skiing at Winter Carnival to
school or proved another fe

BLOOD DRIVE

MINI WORKSHOPS

BAR DISCO

WAS 1971-'72



what you got yourself into.

REGISTRATION DAY

A.U.S. INFORMATION
DAYS

CARTOON NIGHT

S IN MRS. V'S

SADIE HAWKINS

TINE'S
MASSACRE



Most of us finally got to eat well at Royal's chicken bar-b-que.

"CLAN"
MACDONALD
PARTY

SPRING PROM

JOB HUNTING

FOUNDERS DAY
WITH
GILLES VIGNEAULT

k our minds off
m of leisure.

A.U.S. FILMS

CHRISTMAS PARTY



Some of us did extracurricular activities - usually to no avail, but to our own satisfaction.

MR. SHAVER

SPORTS

PARTIES AT
28 MAPLE

BEER PARTIES

RAIDED BY
THE COPS



Winter Carnival also gave us a dress up (yech!) dance to go to.

DRAM

Photos by Photo department

The Ivory Tower is Under Seige

To which is a scientist primarily responsible - his discipline or his society? The way this question is answered in the 1970's will have a profound effect on this country's environmental future. For we have entered what may be the most important period of transition in our history. Nothing less than a redefinition of progress, a redirection of growth, and a recasting of the role of American technology is involved.

No group is better prepared to make a critical contribution to change - to point the way, and prepare the tools for the shaping of tomorrow than the men and women of the scientific community. Yet it is painfully obvious that scientists are making only a fraction of the impact they could make to encourage creative change. Worse, many men of science are allowing their findings to be used as buttresses for status-quo thinking, and others are unnecessarily accepting a role as backseat "technicians" in which their larger opinions about the American future are not even sought.

Let me be even more blunt. The most encouraging development of the last two years has been not only that some scientists have begun to speak out with power and vigor on environmental issues and the errors of misguided technology, but that they have won a growing national audience for their views. Whether I agree with their every conclusion or not, I admire scientists such as Barry Commoner, Garrett Hardin, Kenneth Watt, Paul Ehrlich, George Wald, Rene Dubos, and the others who have contributed to an exciting new future of man. And as I have watched young scientists in all parts of the country leave their laboratories to lead or backstop new regional environmental action organizations, I have marveled at the power scientists can wield when they get involved in day-to-day issues of public interest organizations like the crusading Environmental Defense Fund and the Committee for Environmental Information. We need their indignation at the fouling of man's habitat and the misuse of his resources as much as we need their ideas for better solutions.

Yet I have looked on with dismay as a few elders of the scientific establishment have made studied efforts to put down some of these leaders as "unscientific upstarts." A few weeks ago, Dr. Philip



Photo by Montreal Star

Should this.

Handler, the president of the National Academy of Sciences, saw fit to warn that "the nations of the world may yet pay a dreadful price for the public behavior of scientists who depart from established fact to indulge themselves in hyperbole." But is it wrong for scientists who have deep-seated fears about the future to express them? Are we not already paying a "dreadful price" for our past misuse of science and technology? When the survival of the species or at the very least the quality of human existence - is at stake, is it "unscientific" for scientists to enter the lists?

I would rather see scientists err on the side of activism and occasional "hyperbole" than to see our nation's leaders adopt abortive plans based on inadequate information. If the more aggressive environmental scientists are "rebels and troublemakers," perhaps we need the fresh air of their dissent to help quicken the pace of change.

Surely, the conventional attitudes which have tended to make scientists political eunuchs - mere technicians detached from a value system and its attendant "political" judgements - are at fault. By overemphasizing an ascetic discipline that abhors involvement and drains off emotion, the scientific community has

stifled the response of science to the environmental crisis. Of necessity, the scientific method is a discipline that requires the mastery of minutiae. But does this imply that its practitioners must be robots indifferent to the human consequences of their work?

We need scientists who dare to stretch their minds and relate their expertise to the whole human enterprise. We need men and women of all disciplines who are not afraid to integrate their ideas into a larger context that embraces man, nature, and technology. It is the fragmented, over-specialized approach to progress that has put us in peril.

The shortcomings of the old system (one might call it the "cowed scientist" system) are clear. Why, in the 1950's did Dr. Commoner's small band of scientists at Washington University in St. Louis - rather than the official science committees of the government - gather the data and ring the alarm that alerted the nation to the dangers of nuclear fal-

to speak out when we are spending \$1.2 billion to develop an SST for a travel elite and a pitiful \$2 million to develop a cleaner combustion engine that could benefit every American?

With rare exceptions, the Scientific community - both individually and institutionally - has historically worn blinders when viewing the relationship between science and society. To be sure, a handful of both scientists must be accorded a high place of honor for alerting the public to the menaces of nuclear weapons, population growth, environmental degradation, and the inadequacies of education. But in many instances, these scientists have been lone voices in the wilderness. And more often than not, they have been looked upon with disdain by colleagues for venturing outside precisely defined fields of professional expertise - and have received little or no support from the official institutions of science. In fact, many of these institutions have served to dampen activist "a-

anti-science bias. We should also be disturbed that The "Myth of the Machine", the magnum opus of Lewis Mumford, who has written and thought more about the human and social implications of science and its inventions than any man alive, is an indictment of misdirected human purposes and the misguided use of technology.

I believe we need a new breed of scientist - statesmen who have opinions on the national purpose and are unafraid to speak up for reform. It is curious to note that, though we have, at public expense created the most affluent scientific community in history, very few of the leaders of this community have given us a vision of science's place in the moral firmament of these times. British science has spawned such splendid, outspoken thinkers on science and society as John Desmond Bernal, the Huxleys, Conrad Waddington, Lord Russell, and Sir Peter Medawar. Where are our scientist-statesmen counterparts?

The old science produced the brilliant specialists who helped us understand the complexity of the natural system and literally take it apart. The new science must produce more holistic thinkers who can help us put it back together and enrich our culture in the process. The scientist of tomorrow must have the inventiveness of Leonardo da Vinci, the discipline of Johannes Kepler, the resourcefulness of Charles Darwin. But he will truly distinguish himself if he dares to step onto the larger stage and expound his views on those values and human priorities that will lead us out of the environmental morass and social malaise of these troubled times.

Dr. Edward Teller's startling disclosure of an attempt among the scientists who developed the atom bomb "to show the world that science can stop a terrible war without killing a single person" is a case in point. Dr. Leo Szilard was right, of course, when he circulated a petition among the atom-scientists urging President Harry Truman to use this awesome new weapon in a non-lethal way to intimidate the Japanese before the Hiroshima Blast. These scientists who held such views had a moral duty to express them. It was an abdication of responsibility for them to shirk this responsibility by pretending they had no "right" to influence "political" decisions, or the initial use of this weapon.

Scientists alone, of course, cannot forge new policies or change basic institutions. But they can have a vast influence if they only will speak out.

Reprinted from Audobon



or this be our obligations?

lout? Why, a decade ago, did Rachel Carson and, more recently, the dedicated scientists of the Environmental Defence Fund - and not the kept consultants of the government - arouse the world to the perils of DDT? Or why did the National Academy of Sciences backstop the government agencies promoting the SST and issue a bland report to be used by the Federal Aviation Agency to justify its gung-ho support of this machine, when evidence gathered by concerned scientists and other citizens increasingly pointed to the conclusion that the SST would be an airborne Edsel and an environmental disaster? Don't concerned scientists have a duty

berations" by defining their own roles so narrowly as to remove themselves from independent participation in critical issues.

For too long now the scientific community has sought a special status for itself that has restricted its sense of responsibility. Some leaders of science have seemed to assert that their professor merits public support without public accountability, public support without any assurance of value returned, public support without any guarantee that such largesse will be used in the long term national interest. There is no doubt that in the main, science has returned good value in terms of scientific results. But as we all know today, science, lacking any farsighted ethical or social vision, can be a menace to man as well as beneficial.

It is dismay that many of today's best students have an



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To Macdonald

In 1906, our college opened its gates to students. It stands as the crowning achievement to Sir William Macdonald's early interests: the improvement of rural education, home-making education for women, and the training of agricultural leaders. The following are a few of the many stories told about Macdonald, the man, in hopes that it will acquaint you with him.

Sir William Macdonald was a man of small stature and of slender frame. Even in old age he was remarkably sure footed, and graceful of movement. In a Founder's Day address Principal Harrison told of having to follow the 75 year old gentlemen over a high, narrow beam in the unfinished Main Building, a suggestion that they go down to cross over having been rejected. Macdonald was conscious of his stature and when surveying the completed college was heard to say "Not so bad for a little fellow is it?"

Sir William was thorough. Not sure of the contractors word that the college was fire proof, he set out to prove it. While the floor of the future Bursar's office was still covered with shavings, Sir William had a fire engine stationed in front of the Main Building, had kerosene poured on the savings and himself applied the match. The resulting fire scorched the doors and slightly warped a steel beam in the ceiling but the fire expired without the intervention of the firemen.

Nothing in the way of profanity or coarseness is thinkable in connection with the man. The lavatories of Macdonald College owe their marble and glazed brick to his determination to banish scribbled obscenities then characteristic of such places. As has been intimated on various occasions, Macdonald regarded the smoking of tobacco as wasteful. The chewing of the weed disgusted him. A story is told of a sleeping car porter who, doubtless with a fat tip in mind, effusively acquainted Sir William with the fact that he had chewed Mac tobacco for twenty years. Macdonald's only response was, "Filthy habit! Filthy habit!" Dr. Harrison once expressed the desire to visit the factory that had made Macdonald College possible. After a brief silence, Sir William said "I am not proud of my business, and that feeling, perhaps, has been the reason for my donations".

As an example of his generosity, Macdonald once asked the housemother to find a girl whose mother had once done some work for him. "There is a girl here as a student whose mother used to do considerable work in my home, sewing for the household. I have lost all trace of her and I want to find

A TOAST



Photo by G. Burbidge

out if her mother needs anything." The girl was found. He seemed very grateful but asked her not to tell anyone about his inquiries. "He was very kind to any student who actually needed help." When he gave help it was most cordially given and he never asked for thanks.

These are only a few of the many stories about Sir William which show some of his modesty, shyness, his thrift, his

pride of race, the reserved independence of his religious views, his courteous manner, and the conciseness and precision of his language. In illustration of his shyness, the reporter related that when in meetings of the Board of Governors his name was receiving favorable mention, he was often seen slipping down the back stairs. The college today is a lasting tribute to Sir William Macdonald.

DID YOU KNOW?

...that Sir William Macdonald planned so well for the future needs of the college that most of it is still housed in the original buildings, constructed in 1905?

...that the land associated with the college consists of 1,600 acres.

...that the Morgan Arboretum was established in 1947, and has 700 acres.

...that the Lyman Entomological Museum was first established in 1914 and was formerly housed in the Redpath Museum. It was moved to Macdonald in 1962, to the Biology building. It houses the largest University collection of insects in Canada, second only in size to the National Collection.

...that the college has had from the outset its own power plant providing steam, hot and cold water, gas and electric current, and drinking water to the college buildings.

...that the recruitment of students to this institution is not new. It started in 1908.

...originally students at Macdonald took sixteen courses per year in the first two years of instruction and nine in each of the remaining years.

...that starting in 1916, the students were required to keep diaries of their work which were examined by the English department.

...that Student Council was founded in 1908.

...that Sir William endowed the college with over \$4,000, 000 above the cost of building the college.

...in 1923 the first degrees in Household Science were conferred. A total of four.

...in 1947 the first Royal was held.



To whom it may concern

I hereby wish to inform you, as a fulfilled member of the Macdonald College Students Society and abiding by the rules of conduct and discipline of its supreme governing body, that from hereon, (retroactive of the aforementioned date) I resign in all my official capacities as a member of the Macdonald Clan.

I trust you will be able to act quickly upon my rather sudden decision and also entrust you with the responsibility of finding a suitable replacement in all aspects of my intricate student life on this beautiful campus of ours.

I am deeply sorry for having had to make such a crucial decision at such an important stage of our history, and of having placed you in such an indisposition for, after all, we were the only two students left.

Yours truly,
A. Pathy

FILMBOX

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PANIC IN NEEDLE PARK & THE GREAT WHITE HOPE (Quality Little Action)
Wed. to Sat. March 15-18 Jack Nicholson (From EASY RIDER) 5
EASY PIECES & PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

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